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# Document conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🚨</td>
<td>A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.</td>
<td>Danger: Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.</td>
<td>Warning: Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠️</td>
<td>A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.</td>
<td>Notice: If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📝</td>
<td>A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.</td>
<td>Note: You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.</td>
<td>Click Settings &gt; Network &gt; Set network type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bold</strong></td>
<td>Bold formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.</td>
<td>Click OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Courier font</strong></td>
<td>Courier font is used for commands.</td>
<td>Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Italic</em></td>
<td>Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.</td>
<td><code>bae log list --instanceid Instance_ID</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`[ ] or [a</td>
<td>b]`</td>
<td>This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{} or {a</td>
<td>b}</td>
<td>This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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1 Billing method

MaxCompute counts and charges for storage, computation, and download operations. This topic describes how to select the billing method and preliminarily estimate calculation and storage costs for MaxCompute. The billing methods include pay-as-you-go and subscription.

Metering and billing items

The following figure shows the metering and billing items in MaxCompute.

- **Storage pricing (Pay-As-You-Go):** Expenses are calculated by tier based on the size of data stored in MaxCompute.
- **Computation pricing:** MaxCompute supports pay-as-you-go and subscription.
  - Subscription: This billing method is only available on the Alibaba Cloud DTPlus Platform and applies to all computation jobs, such as SQL and MapReduce jobs.

**Note:**

Issue: 20191220
If you run 99 TPC-DS SQL jobs on 1 TB data with 160 CUs in MaxCompute, each job takes about 5 minutes on average. You can refer to this data to estimate the amount of resources to be purchased.

- Pay-as-you-go: Pay-as-you-go applies to computation jobs, such as SQL and MapReduce jobs.
  - Pay-as-you-go for SQL jobs: Expenses are charged by I/O data size after SQL jobs are completed.
  - Pay-as-you-go for MapReduce jobs: Expenses of MapReduce jobs are charged based on the number of computation hours. Currently, only MaxCompute of the standard edition supports MapReduce jobs.

- Billing method for download operations: MaxCompute charges expenses based on the size of data downloaded.

Note:
You are not charged for importing data to MaxCompute.

Payment description: Expenses are calculated by project and paid daily.

For more information about metering and billing methods, see View billing details.

Select a billing method

During storage cost estimation, note that MaxCompute stores files after compression and can compress a file to one fifth of its original size. MaxCompute charges storage expenses based on the file size after compression.

MaxCompute supports pay-as-you-go and subscription.

Note:
If you are a new user, we recommend that you select pay-as-you-go. When you use MaxCompute in the initial stage, you may use only a few resources. If you purchase reserved resources by CU, such resources may be left unused. The cost is relatively lower if you select pay-as-you-go.

Generally, we recommend that you create two projects for different business purposes.

- Development project: This project is mostly used by engineers for development and debugging and features random jobs and a small data size. For this project
, we recommend that you select subscription, which can help you effectively control costs and ensure that resource consumption is within a certain range.

- Production project: Your jobs in this project are published after development and debugging. These jobs are relatively stable. In this case, you can select pay-as-you-go to prevent resources from being left unused.

Currently, MaxCompute supports SQL, UDF, MapReduce, Graph, Spark, and machine learning jobs. It only charges for SQL (excluding UDF), MapReduce, and Spark computation jobs.

**Note:**
For expenses about UDF, Graph, and machine learning jobs, see Alibaba Cloud announcements.

Estimate the expense of an SQL computation job

If you select pay-as-you-go, pay attention to cost control. We recommend that you run the `Cost SQL` command to estimate the expense of an analysis SQL job in the actual production environment before officially publishing the SQL job. If you use the Intellij IDEA development tool, you can also submit SQL scripts for automatic expense estimation.

Subscription for computation jobs

- Generally, each process occupies resources of 1 CU. If you have purchased resources of 10 CUs, and the submitted job requires 100 concurrent processes, the job will be performed in 10 rounds, with 10 processes being concurrently executed in each round and each process occupying resources of 1 CU.
- MaxCompute allows you to adjust the memory occupied by each process. For more information, see `Cost SQL`.

**Note:**
If you use a `#unique_9` in your SQL job, each process occupies resources of 2 CUs.

For more information about subscription for MaxCompute computation jobs, see `Computation pricing`.
2 Storage pricing (Pay-As-You-Go)

The data that is stored in MaxCompute, including tables and resources, is billed according to the storage used. The billing cycle is one day. This topic introduces MaxCompute Storage Pricing.

MaxCompute records the storage used for each project on an hourly basis. The average storage over the day is then calculated for each project space at the end of each day.

The daily MaxCompute fee is calculated by applying the tiered unit prices in the table following to the average storage used. Up to 1 GB of storage is free each day, while storage used between 1 GB and 100 GB costs 0.0028 USD for each gigabyte and so on. If you require more than 1 PB of storage per day, you can open a ticket to get a quote for the price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less than 1 GB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>1 GB to 100 GB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>100 GB to 1 TB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>1 TB to 10 TB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>10 TB to 100 TB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>100 TB to 1 PB USD/GB/Day</th>
<th>More than 1 PB USD/GB/Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>0.0028</td>
<td>0.0014</td>
<td>0.0013</td>
<td>0.0011</td>
<td>0.0009</td>
<td>Please contact us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example, if you store 50TB data in MaxCompute, the bill is calculated as follows.

\[
\begin{align*}
(100 \text{ GB} - 1) \times 0.0028 \text{ USD/GB/day} \\
+ (1024 - 100) \text{ GB} \times 0.0014 \text{ USD/GB/day} \\
+ (10240 - 1024) \text{ GB} \times 0.0013 \text{ USD/GB/day} \\
+ (50 \times 1024 - 10240) \text{ GB} \times 0.0011 \text{ USD/GB/day} \\
= 58.61 \text{ USD/day}
\end{align*}
\]

Note:

- Because MaxCompute compresses and stores user data, the bill is based on the capacity size of the data after compression. This means the size of the stored data is different from the size of the data as measured by you before storage. The compression ratio is generally about 5.
• Generally, MaxCompute fees are deducted no more than 6 hours after the daily fee calculation is completed, and are automatically deducted from the corresponding account balance.
• On the MaxCompute console, you can view your consumption details under Bill Management.
3 Computation pricing

This topic provides an overview of MaxCompute Computation pricing.

MaxCompute supports two kinds of billing methods.

- **Pay-As-You-Go**: Each task is measured according to the input size by job cost, including SQL Pay-As-You-Go for SQL standard tasks, Pay-As-You-Go for SQL external tables task, Pay-As-You-Go for MapReduce, Pay-As-You-Go for Spark.

- **Subscription (CU cost)**: Users can subscribe the usage of a part of the resource in advance. This method is only supported on Alibaba Cloud DTPlus Platform.

Currently, MaxCompute supports the following computing task types: SQL, UDF, MapReduce, Graph, and machine learning. Charges apply for SQL (excluding UDF) computing tasks and for MapReduce tasks (charges introduced 12/19/2017). There is no plans to charge for other types in future.

**Subscription (CU cost)**

Payment by subscription is only available on the Alibaba Cloud DTPlus Platform. Subscription allows you to pay an initial fee (monthly or annually) for your entire reserved resources. The basic unit of such resources is defined as CU (Compute Unit). One CU includes 1 core CPU and 4 GB of memory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource definitions</th>
<th>Memory</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 CU</td>
<td>4 GB</td>
<td>1 CPU</td>
<td>22.0 USD/month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We recommend that new users use the Pay-As-You-Go billing method, because this allows you to gauge your resource usage without unnecessary costs. Payment by subscription is only available on the Alibaba Cloud DTPlus platform.

**Pay-As-You-Go for SQL standard tasks**

SQL tasks are paid after volume, that is, SQL is charged after I/O:

Every SQL task is billed according to Data Input Size and SQL Complexity. Once the SQL task is completed, MaxCompute sends its metering information to the billing system, which calculates the fee and adds it to the next payment.
The MaxCompute SQL task is charged according to I/O for each job. All daily measurement information is paid next day.

The bill for SQL tasks is calculated as follows.

Computing Cost of One SQL Task = Data Input Size × SQL Complexity × SQL Price

The price is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL task</td>
<td>0.0438 USD/GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Data Input Size:** The actual size of the data that an SQL statement scans. Most SQL statements have partition filtering and column pruning, so this value is generally less than the source table data size.

  - **Column pruning:** For example, the submitted SQL is `select f1,f2,f3 from t1;` Only the data size of three columns (f1, f2, and f3) in t1 are charged.
  - **Partition filtering:** For example, a SQL statement includes `ds>”20130101”`. The “ds” is a partition column. The data size is calculated only according to the read partition, rather than the data of other partitions, and then billed.

- **SQL Complexity:** First, MaxCompute counts keywords in SQL statements, and then converts to SQL complexity.

  - **SQL keyword number** = join Number + group by number + order by number + distinct number + window function number + max (insert into Number -1, 1)
  - **SQL complexity calculation:**
    - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 3, the complexity is 1.
    - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 6, the complexity is 1.5.
    - If SQL keyword number is less than or equal to 19, the complexity is 2.
    - If SQL keyword number is greater than or equal to 20, the complexity is 4.

The input SQL statement for calculating SQL Complexity is as follows:

```sql
cost sql <SQL Sentence>;
```

An example of a SQL statement is as follows:

```sql
odps@ $odps_project >cost sql SELECT DISTINCT total1 FROM (SELECT id1, COUNT(f1) AS total1 FROM in1 GROUP BY id1) tmpl ORDER BY total1 DESC LIMIT 100;
Input:1825361100.8 Bytes
```

Issue: 20191220
The preceding SQL includes 4 keywords (one DISTINCT, one COUNT, one GROUP BY, and one ORDER), so the SQL complexity is 1.5. If the data volume of table “in1” is 1.7 GB, then the actual consumption is as follows:

\[1.7 \times 1.5 \times 0.0438 = 0.11 \text{ USD}\]

Note:
- The bill invoicing time is usually before 06:00 the next day. After the computing task successfully ends, the system counts the data size and SQL complexity. After the bill is generated, the fee is automatically deducted from your account. If the SQL task is unsuccessful, no fee is deducted.
- As with storage, SQL computing also calculates and bills the data size after compression.

Pay-As-You-Go for SQL external tables tasks

The billing for MaxCompute SQL external tables commenced on 24th July, 2019. The billing for one external table SQL task is calculated as follows.

\[
\text{Computing Cost of One SQL Task} = \text{Data Input Size} \times \text{SQL Price}
\]

The price is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL task</td>
<td>0.0044 USD/GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The price for an SQL task is 0.0044 USD/GB/Complexity. The complexity coefficient is 1. All metering information is calculated and summarized by the end of the day and billing is then generated for the next day.

Note:
If you use internal and external tables at the same time, the two types of tables are charged separately.
Pay-As-You-Go for MapReduce

In December 19, 2017, MaxCompute began charging for MapReduce (MR) tasks. The billing of an MR task is calculated as follows:

Computation Cost of One MR task = Total Time × MR Price (USD)

The price is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MR task</td>
<td>0.0690 USD/Hour/Task</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The calculating time for each successful MR task is as following.

The calculating time for each successful MR task = Execution time (hours) × Number of cores that task calls.

If one MR task calls 100 cores, and the task takes 30 minutes to complete, the calculating time for the MR task is: 0.5 hours × 100 cores = 50 hours.

After the MR task is finished, MaxCompute sends its metering information to the billing system, which calculates the fee and adds it to the next payment.

Note:

- You are not charged if a task fails to run.
- The calculating time does not include the time waiting for execution.
- If you purchased the MaxCompute Subscription service, you can use MR tasks for free within the range of the services you purchased. No additional fee is charged.
Pay-As-You-Go for Spark

The billing for running Spark on MaxCompute tasks commenced on 24th July, 2019. The overall computation cost for your MaxCompute Spark tasks is calculated as follows:

Overall computation cost for all Spark on MaxCompute tasks on a day = Total number of compute hours for all tasks on the day × Unit price (0.1041 USD/Hour/Task)

Compute hours are calculated by using the following formula.

Spark Task Compute hours = Max [Number of CPU cores consumed × Computation duration, roundup (Memory space consumed × Computation duration/4)]

Note:

- Compute hours are measured based on the number of CPU cores and memory space that are consumed.
- One compute hour is equal to one CPU core plus 4-GB memory space.

For example, if you consume 2 CPU cores and 5-GB memory space for running your Spark on MaxCompute tasks for 1 hour, then the compute hours you need to pay are calculated as follows:

Max[2 × 1, roundup (5 × 1/4)] = 2

If you consume 2 CPU cores and 10-GB memory space for running your Spark on MaxCompute tasks for 1 hour, then the compute hours you need to pay are calculated as follows:

Max[2 × 1, roundup (10 × 1/4)] = 3

After a Spark on MaxCompute task finishes, the system calculates the compute hours for the task. The metering information for all your Spark on MaxCompute tasks is summarized into your bill on the next day and the system automatically deducts the fees from your account balance.

Note:

- The time used for queuing is not counted into compute hours.
- The fees for the same job vary depending on the size of resources you specify when submitting the job.
• If you purchase the MaxCompute (Subscription) service, then you can run Spark on MaxCompute tasks for free within the scope of the service. No additional fees are charged.

• If you have any questions about the fees charged for your Spark on MaxCompute tasks, you can open a ticket.

• Spark on MaxCompute has been rolled out the Chian East 1 (Hangzhou), China North 2 (Beijing), China South 1 (Shenzhen), US West 1 (Silicon Valley), China (Hong Kong), EU Central 1 (Frankfurt), Asia Pacific SE 1 (Singapore), and Asia Pacific SOU 1 (Mumbai) regions, and will be rolled out in the other regions soon.
This topic introduces Maxcompute download pricing.

You can download data from the extranet through the MaxCompute Tunnel. The billing method for data downloads is Pay-As-You-Go. The calculation is as follows.

\[
\text{Download Cost from Extranet/time} = \text{Downloaded Data Volume} \times \text{Download Price}
\]

The price is as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data download</td>
<td>0.1166 USD/GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:

- MaxCompute sends you messages to notify you of the size of your downloads, and to provide you with your download costs the next day.
- Download data volume refers to the size of an HTTP body for one download request. The HTTP body that carries data uses protobuffer encoding, so it is generally smaller than the original data size, but larger than the data stored in MaxCompute after compression.
- The different billing methods are applicable to different network environments, such as public networks, classic networks of Alibaba Cloud, or VPC networks. For more information about MaxCompute service connections, see #unique_12.
5 View billing details

This topic describes how to view the billing details of MaxCompute and how to estimate SQL-related fees.

Instance billing details

The following two billing methods are available:

- **Pay-As-You-Go**: Costs are calculated according to the actual job size.
- **Subscription**: Costs are estimated and the relevant usage allocation is paid for in advance.

**Note:**

MaxCompute supports the following computing task types: SQL and MapReduce. Storage and data downloads support only the **Pay-As-You-Go** billing method.

You can view your instance billing details by time, as shown in the following figure.

![Instance Spending Details](image)

**Note:**

If the **Pay-As-You-Go** billing method is used, storage and data downloads are billed in addition to your subscription fee.

You can click Details to view the billing details of each project. You can also choose Usage Records from the left-side navigation pane to see how billing is calculated.
After you export your usage records as a CSV file to your computer, open the file to view the metering information and InstanceID of each SQL or MapReduce task. An example is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ProjectId, MeteringId, Type, Storage, ComputationSqlInput, ComputationSqlComplexity, UploadEx, DownloadEx, CUUsage, StartTime, EndTime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You can run the `desc instance InstanceID;` command on your MaxCompute client to view details about the task, as shown in the following example:

```
odps@ odps_test>desc instance 2016070102275442go3xxxxxx;
ID 2016070102275442go3xxxxxx
Owner ALIYUN$***@aliyun-inner.com
StartTime 2016-07-01 10:27:54
```
If you want to see how to calculate the costs for an SQL task, download the usage records for the task as a CSV file to your computer, and view ComputationSql in the Type column. The billing for an SQL task is calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Computation costs of an SQL task} = \text{DataInputSize} \times \text{ComputationSqlComplexity} \times \text{SQL price}
\]

For more information, see [Computation pricing](#).

In the following figure, the costs of the SQL task (whose MeteringId is 20171106100629865g4iplf9) are calculated as follows:

\[
(7,352,600,872 \text{ bytes/1024/1024/1024}) \times 1 \times 0.0438 \text{ USD/GB/unit of complexity} = 0.3 \text{ USD}
\]

If you use external tables, such as external OTS and OSS tables, the preceding figure also includes the billable items InputOTS and InputOSS. The costs of an external table SQL task are calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Computation costs of an SQL task} = \text{DataInputSize} \times \text{ComputationSqlComplexity} \times \text{SQL price}
\]

For the preceding code, the costs of an SQL task are 0.0438 USD for every GB for each unit of complexity. For SQL tasks, one unit of complexity is applied.

If you want to see how the fees are generated and possible issues with the fees, you can copy the URL of Log view to the address box of a browser. In the following figure, you can find full table scan and long-tail traffic issues by using Log view. For more information, see [Optimize long-tail traffic](#).
Note:
Log view calculates the amount of resources and time used for computations. The charges for an SQL task are calculated according to the size of data measured after compression. You can download usage records as a file (approximately 10 MB in size). If the file size exceeds 10 MB, you need to open a ticket on Alibaba Cloud.

Estimate SQL task charges

If you use DataWorks to develop MaxCompute SQL statements, you can use the fee estimation function on DataWorks GUIs to estimate fees for SQL tasks.

Alternatively, you can run the COST SQL command or call the SQLCostTask SDK API action to estimate fees for SQL tasks.
Fees-related questions

- Are my data uploads and downloads billed?

You can check for charges generated from data uploads and downloads by completing the following steps:

1. In the left-side navigation pane, choose Instance Spending Details. Next, check on the Instance Spending Details page whether data uploads and downloads are billed.

In the following figure, the Class Code does not appear. However, a total of 0.103 USD is charged for data downloads.

2. Export usage records as a CSV file, and analyze the billing details for data downloads. DownloadEx in the Type column is the billable item for data downloads from the Internet.

3. In the case that you find a record for a download fee of 0.036 GB (which is equal to 38,199,736 bytes), you can calculate the charges as follows according to:

\[
\frac{38,199,736 \text{ bytes}}{1024/1024/1024} \times 0.1166 \text{ USD/GB} = 0.004 \text{ USD}
\]

4. Optimize data downloads.

You can also check whether the service that is configured for your tunnel is billed because Internet access is enabled. For more information, see Access to domains and data centers.

For example, if you are using the Huadong 2 Shanghai region, you can download data to your VM through Elastic Compute Service (ECS) in this region, and then use your ECS subscription to download the data.
• How is storage of less than one day billed?

According to Computation pricing, storage of less than one day (that is, 24 hours or less) is calculated as follows:

100 GB x 0.0028 USD/GB/day + (333,507,833,900 bytes/1024/1024/1024 - 100) GB x 0.0096 USD/GB/day = 0.28 USD/day + 0.29 USD/day = 0.57 USD/day

Following this, for example, storage of 15 hours is calculated as follows:

0.57 x 15/24 = 0.36 (USD)

You can learn about your actual situation by completing the following steps:

Export usage records as a CSV file, and analyze the billing details for storage:

View Storage in the Type column. A total of 333,507,833,900 bytes of data is stored for the alian project. The data was uploaded at 8:00. Therefore, storage was billed starting from 9:07. A total of 15 hours are charged for storage.

Firstly, storage of 24 hours is calculated as follows according to Storage pricing(Pay-As-You-Go):

100 GB x 0.0014 USD/GB/day + (333,507,833,900 bytes/1024/1024/1024 - 100) GB x 0.0014 USD/GB/day = 0.14 + 0.29 = 0.43 USD/day

Then, storage of 15 hours is calculated as follows:

0.43 x 15/24 = 0.27 USD
This topic describes how to switch between the Pay-As-You-Go and Subscription billing methods.

MaxCompute allows you to switch the billing methods between Pay-As-You-Go and Subscription at any time.

**Note:**
To switch between the two methods, you need to activate them up front.

- The main difference between CU-based prepayment and I/O-based post payment is the billing and running methods of the computing resources. The billing standards for storage and data downloads are the same. If you select the CU-based prepayment method, you can only use purchased CU resources for your computing tasks. If you select the I/O-based post payment method, you can use public computing resources for your computing tasks. Note that the running speed of computing tasks depends on the total number of running tasks.
- After you change the billing method, the new method generally takes effect immediately. However, for any tasks that are currently running, the new billing method takes effect during the next running period of the tasks.
- To switch from I/O-based post payment to CU-based prepayment, you need to purchase MaxCompute CU resources in advance. The billing method can only be switched between workspaces in the same region.
- After you switch from CU-based prepayment to I/O-based post payment for your workspaces, any fees that have been incurred will not be refunded. However, you can create other workspaces to use the purchased CU resources. If you have purchased MaxCompute CU resources, you can create multiple workspaces, which can share the CU resources.
- We recommend that you do not switch the billing methods frequently, as it may affect your task running time.

**Procedure**

1. Log on to the DataWorks console.
2. Click Workspace List and log on to the Console > Workspace List.
3. Select the region where the workspace is located and click Modify Service on the right of the workspace. On the Choose Calculation Engine Services page, select the required billing method. An example selection is shown in the following figure.

You can also click Workspace Config and select Advanced Settings > QuotaGroup to switch the billing method.
7 Outstanding payment warning and suspension policies

This article provides you with the MaxCompute service stop and arrears strategy.

The outstanding payment warning and suspension policies for MaxCompute are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Billing method</th>
<th>Outstanding payment warning and suspension policies</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Subscription       | • If your instance expires, the corresponding items in the instance are locked for 15 days (your MaxCompute project data is retained during this time).  
                      • If the instance is not renewed in the 15 days after the expiration date, the corresponding resources in the instance are released, and all MaxCompute project data associated with the instance cannot be recovered. |
| Pay-As-You-Go      | • If a bill that is due cannot be paid through the bank card associated with the billing account, your instance will enter an overdue payment state. By default, you will receive an expiration reminder.  
                      • If the bill remains unpaid 15 days after it is due, your MaxCompute services are locked. |

Note:

MaxCompute services enter the outstanding payment or suspension state if, during the running of a calculation task, the following error occurs.

ODPS-0420095: Access Denied - Authorization Failed [4093], You have NO privilege to do the restricted operation on {acs:odps:*:projects/project_name}. Access Mode is AllDenied.
8 Renewal management

This topic describes how a Subscription instance can be manually or automatically renewed in the Renew center.

When your Subscription instance expires:

- The Subscription projects associated with the instance are immediately locked by the system, and the instance enters the Expiration state. You can activate the instance only after you pay for it.
- If the instance is not renewed within the specified time period or the renewal fails, the resources in the projects associated with the instance are released and cannot be recovered.

Procedure for manual renewal

To renew a Subscription instance manually, follow these steps:

1. Log on to the MaxCompute console by using your Alibaba Cloud account, choose Billing Management > Renew in the top navigation bar, and in the left-side navigation pane of the displayed page click MaxCompute.

2. On the Manually Renew tab, find the instance you want to renew, and in the Actions column click Renew.

3. Drag the blue slider to specify a time period, and then click Pay.

Procedure for automatic renewal

To enable automatic renewal, follow these steps:
1. Log on to the MaxCompute console by using your Alibaba Cloud account, choose Billing Management > Renew in the top navigation bar, and in the left-side navigation pane of the displayed page click MaxCompute.

![MaxCompute Console Screenshot](image)

2. Find the instance you want to renew, and in the Actions column click Enable Auto-Renew.

3. In the Enable Auto-Renew dialog box, select a time period from the Auto-Renew Cycle drop-down list and click Enable Auto-Renew.

4. On the Auto-Renew tab, view information about the instance whose fees can be automatically paid.

![Auto-Renew Tab Screenshot](image)

5. Optional. Click Modify Auto-Renew to change the automatic renewal cycle, or click Don't Renew to cancel automatic renewal.

![Modify Auto-Renew Screenshot](image)

**Note:**

After you enable automatic renewal for the instance:

- After you enable automatic renewal for the instance, the system attempts to deduct fees from your account at 8:00 on the next day following the expiration date. If the deduction fails, the system attempts to deduct fees again on the sixth day. If the deduction still fails, the system attempts to deduct fees for the third time on the 14th day. If this third deduction fails, we recommend that you manually pay for the instance. If you do not pay for the instance, the instance stops on the 15th day.
- If you want to manually pay for the instance, make sure that you complete the payment before 8:00 on the day before the instance expires.
• If you select the Don't Renew option, the system does not send expiration reminders to you. However, three days before the instance expires, the system sends a reminder to you to verify that you do not want to renew the instance.

Additional information

When your Subscription instance expires, the Subscription projects associated with the instance are immediately locked by the system, and the instance enters the Expiration state. Therefore, you can only activate the instance after a payment is made to renew the instance.

Note:

If the instance is not renewed within the specified time period or the renewal fails, the resources in the projects associated with the instance are released and cannot be recovered.